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# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

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## The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF  
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS  
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

—o—  
Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 79.)

### SCHEME FOR CHANGES IN AND FOR THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

(1.) All cash payments at the post offices, under whatever name, should cease.

(2.) No accounts for postage due should hereafter be permitted with private persons or associations, except in the single case referred to in paragraph 19.

(3.) The free franking privilege should continue and be regulated in the same manner as heretofore.

(4.) Stamped paper of varying values, to be used as wrappers for letters, should be introduced and kept for sale in the cities by the Chartae Sigillatae deputies or by other persons appointed for that purpose by the General Chartae Sigillatae Office at Stockholm, and in the rural districts, by the sheriffs and other private persons.

(5.) All private persons who apply for the privilege of selling these Postage Charts (as I shall call them) should do so to the local Crown authorities, who will give permission thereto, after demanding sufficient security for the amount taken.

(6.) An established maximum, for each locality, estimated on the basis of a probable three months demand for the Postage Charts, should be adjusted, and above this amount nothing should be delivered to

private persons, who have undertaken such sales, except against cash payment.

(7.) Tax collectors should be privileged to provide themselves with half a year's supply of Postage Charts, subject to the same accounting as for any other taxes due the Crown and without giving further security than such as has already been furnished.

(8.) The provincial governments should make known the names of those who have been authorized to sell, through announcements to be read in the churches.

(9.) It should be permitted to the ordinary sales agents to entrust the sale of larger or smaller quantities to other persons, the sales agent alone, however, to be responsible for any loss incurred thereby.

(10.) The sheriffs should obtain Postage Charts from the Chartae Sigillatae deputies and give receipt for the amount when received. Private persons, who apply, without at the time paying cash, should show a certificate from the Provincial government that proper security has been placed for the amount to be obtained, and should give a receipt when the Postage Charts are delivered to them.

(11.) Every half year there should be an auditing of the Postage Chart sales of the Chartae Sigillatae deputies at which time they should show receipts for Charts delivered and show Postage Charts in their possession, and are authorized to pay over proceeds from the sale of Charts.

(12.) This audit should be in charge of the Provincial Treasurer, who should also receive the cash and give the Chartae Sigillatae deputies a receipt therefore, and then forward the amount to the Chartae Sigillatae Head Office at Stockholm.

(13.) The Postage Charts should be made of the size of an ordinary letter sheet, but without being folded lengthwise as these are. The paper should be strong but not coarse, and, in order to make forgery more difficult, should contain a circular design, easy to discover. It should also be of some light color.

In the center of the paper two stamps should be impressed side by side, occupying together a space of 6 sq. inches. One of the stamps should be impressed into the paper and the other should be printed with black ink. Both should contain, besides the value of the Chart, some suitable emblem which would be difficult to imitate. The assortment of values should be made to meet all requirements.

(14.) Letters should be so folded that the stamps shall always be on the outside and so placed that some part of the address shall be written over them, thereby preventing a second use of the same wrapper. Perhaps a mark at the side, indicating the date of mailing, would also be necessary. On the other hand there seems to be no necessity for stamping the name of the place of mailing, as at present.

(15.) When larger packages are to be sent and the Postage Chart is not strong enough or large enough to be used as a wrapper, a Postage Chart of proper value, according to the weight of the package and its destination should be loosely attached. This loose chart should be cut down to the size of one-eighth of the full sheet, showing the stamps, over which should be written in ink—*Belongs to package which will be forwarded (date and year)*—and when the package is inquired for, the Postage Chart should be delivered with it by the Post Office. On the

package itself in such cases should be noted—*Accompanied by Postage Chart*.

(16.) If correspondents mail letters or packages without Postage Charts, the Post office should not refuse to receive them or to promptly forward them, provided the address side has the notation—*without Postage Chart*. Such letters and packages on arrival should not be delivered until a Postage Chart of the size of one-eighth of a sheet has been left as Postage. On this chart should then be written in ink—*Used (date and year)*—also across the stamps.

(17.) If a letter is found to be wrapped with a Postage Chart of less value than the weight of the letter would require, it should not prevent it from being forwarded, but not before the Postmaster has written plainly on the address side—*To be redeemed*. When it has reached the last station it should not be delivered until the difference has been paid with a Postage Chart. These Charts should also be cut down to the size of an eighth of a sheet, but in order to differ from those mentioned in previous paragraphs—*Complementary Chart (date and year)*—should be written across these stamps. The proposed Charts mentioned in the last two paragraphs should remain in the Post office in order to be shown at the time of auditing, as mentioned in paragraph 25.

(18.) Every way-bill accompanying letters should contain four divisions: (1) for free letters, (2) for prepaid letters, (3) for insufficiently prepaid letters and (4) for non-prepaid letters, and in every case where the letter is registered, it should be noted.

(19.) Rural residents may arrange to have agents in the cities to examine the way-bills, when the mail has arrived, in order to ascertain whether there are any letters to be redeemed with Postage Charts, in which case the necessary Postage Charts must be handed to the Postmaster, who will write across them with ink—*Without Postage Chart*—or—*To be redeemed*—and the letters may then be forwarded in care of the post office. The Postmasters may carry out everything referred to in this paragraph. Peasants should arrange with persons of standing in their own neighborhood so that their letters may be redeemed through the latter's agents.

(20.) The Postage Chart should not cost more for registered letters than for others and receipts should be obtained from the receiver as heretofore. This should also apply to letters on which special registration is requested.

(21.) Postmasters should receive from the State a fixed salary, sufficient for the payment of assistants, rent, fuel, light and writing materials, and should be solely responsible for any disorder occurring in their offices.

(22.) Postmasters should be required to receive letters up to within one hour before the mail actually departs. On proof that they have failed in this, they should be fined a half-year's salary, payable to the Postage Chart fund, and in addition pay any damage caused thereby. No one may mail letters later than 8 o'clock in the evening nor ask to receive them earlier than 8 o'clock in the morning. The Post offices should be open on all week days.

(23.) At the latest two hours after the mail has arrived the letters should be delivered to those who inquire for them. Failure to do so should be punished as stated in the previous paragraph.

(24.) Postmasters should keep for sale Postage Chart tables of rates per ounce charged between the cities, and on which are given days and hours for the departure of the mails as well as the probable time of their arrival, also a tariff of postage rates for letters which exceed a certain number of ounces. The price of such tables should be fixed and the income from their sale should go to the Postmaster.

(25.) Postmasters should keep all Postage Charts which have been handed in for postage due, as noted in the 16th and 17th paragraphs, and when the Provincial Exchequer makes the semi-annual audit of the Chartae Sigillatae deputies' accounts, an audit of the postage due charts in the post offices should also be made. These charts should then be found to correspond with the information regarding them given in the way-bills.

If a shortage is found the Postmaster should immediately refund the amount in cash and such money should immediately be forwarded to the Chartae Sigillatae head office at Stockholm.

(26.) Anyone detecting and proving embezzlement in a post office should receive an award of 500 Rdr. beo., which should be recovered from the private property of the postmaster, who should also lose his position without possibility of re-instatement.

I cannot hope that what I have now proposed will fulfil its purpose, and it has not been presented with such a conviction, but rather to give an idea to someone more able to work out in detail a better plan, and one which unites a more secure control of the postal revenue to the State with convenience to the letter writing public. I even believe that the Diet should award a suitable premium to anyone presenting an acceptable proposition on this subject.

I do not think that I should omit, on this occasion, to mention how it often happens that letters, which are sent with the loose mail, never reach their destination, especially when they are accompanied by small change in an envelope to pay the forwarding postage from the nearest post office. Such letters are held back at some post stations, the money is extracted and the letters burned without there being any possibility of discovering at which post station it happened when the letter has passed through several and no list has accompanied the letters from one station to the other. Not only may these destroyed letters be of the greatest importance, but the peasants have a temptation to vice which may lead to greater crimes and this reason alone, which, in my opinion, is very weighty, should lead to the adoption of such measures as would not so openly tempt the citizens to become thieves.

As an additional control of the postal revenue which I find necessary, I also propose the following:

(1.) Postmasters should be compelled, through fines, to exhibit to the community, the day after the departure of each mail, compared duplicate way-bills on which have been entered letters received for and sent by the last mail. This way-bill, on which should also be entered the weight of the letters in ounces, should be accessible to the public until the way-bill for the next departing mail takes its place. Later they should be sent to the General Post Office for comparison as to conformity with the original copies held for the accounting.

(2.) A suitable and fixed fine should be paid by Postmasters in case of any difference, either in number of letters or ounces, being found on these way-bills when compared with the entries on those that accompanied the mail.

In my opinion, the suggestions contained in the last two paragraphs, at least, should be followed by the Postal Department in the future, if no other control is found which is more to the purpose."

This, as it appears, well founded and timely proposition was referred to the Commission on Grants but did not meet with its approval.

In its deliberation, the committee bore in mind the real purpose of the postal establishment: to provide, for a small fee to the state, a communication, between persons living in different places, which should be sure, expedient, and free from all foreign interference. The committee considered that the proposition certainly aimed at a desirable and fixed control, but delays and inconveniences which acted against the purpose of the postal establishment and made communication between the citizens more difficult, seemed to be connected with its execution. That, on account of the extent of the country, it would be almost impossible, with a proper regard for security, to furnish the people with "charts" of many different values without hindering, or, at least, delaying and making more difficult, the exchange of letters, so important to the commonwealth as well as to the individual. It would be difficult to adjust the value of the Postage Chart to the weight of the letter, thus affording opportunity for chicanery, extortion and losses. All senders of letters, especially the peasants, would be unnecessarily dependent on their postal agents, who alone would have knowledge of the stamped paper value of departing letters, and would, therefore, frequently be required to furnish them with necessary wrappers. Finally, persons residing in the country, who would be obliged to keep special agents in the cities to look after their correspondents, would thereby be caused considerable expense and loss of time.

When the findings of the committee were debated in the proposer's own division, he made a detailed argument against the reasons on which the committee had based its disapproval and in his remarks at that time showed how far Treffenberg was ahead of his contemporaries in a true insight into the conditions of the future.

After an extended debate, during which the proposition met with antagonism as well as with favor, the proposer's request for a return to the committee was granted. As the three other divisions, without debate, voted against the bill it fell through.

This far-reaching proposition thus met with a fate which in our

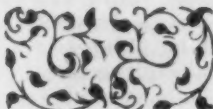


CURRY GABRIEL TREFFENBERG\*

time must be considered as particularly undeserved. It was 32 years after Treffenberg had presented the above mentioned bill that he saw the introduction of Postage stamps into Sweden. But in the meantime they had been introduced under the English flag.

---

\* The following biographical notes of Treffenberg's personality are in place here. He was born in Gothenburg, March 6, 1791, and was a son of the colonel of the Gotha Regiment of Artillery, Anders Leonard Treffenberg. After his graduation as an officer, he was appointed a junior Lieutenant of the above mentioned regiment; was promoted to senior Lieutenant in 1815; transferred to the South Scania Infantry Regiment in 1819, and resigned from the army in 1823. He was afterwards given a position as a registrar of the State's loan office at Gothenburg but left this appointment in 1827, when he moved to Copenhagen and became an official of the Swedish-Norwegian General Consulate. At an advanced age Treffenberg returned to his native country and died at Stockholm September 28, 1875. His son was Governor Curry Treffenberg, prominent as a statesman and official.



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 89.]

— 0 —

RUSSIA.

1865.



Fig. 855.

10k brown and green :—This is an error in which the central portion of the stamp is printed in *green*, the normal color for the 30 kopeck stamp, instead of in blue.

1868-71.



Fig. 856.

The background of the stamps of this type consists of small numerals corresponding to the value of the stamp, which are repeated many times.

1k yellow and black :—An error of this stamp is known in which the background is inverted.

2k red and black :—This stamp, also, exists with the background inverted.

3k deep green and black :—An error of this stamp is known in which the background is composed of the numeral "v". It is due to the background having been printed from a plate of the five kopeck value.

1875.



Fig. 857.

The difference between the type illustrated as figure 855 and this one, figure 856, is that in the former the value at the bottom of the stamp is in a curved line, while in the latter it is in a straight line.

10k brown and blue:—This value is known with the center inverted.

20k blue and orange:—An error is known in which the "T" in the Russian word at the bottom has a small piece added at the left branch, so that it has the appearance of a cross.

1882.

7k blue:—This stamp, of the type of figure 856, is known with the groundwork inverted.

14k blue and rose:—This value, which is of the type of figure 857, is known with the center inverted.

1889.



Fig. 858.

The stamps of this and the following series differ from the preceding types only in the fact that the posthorns in the lower portion of the central oval are crossed by two thunder bolts (Fig. 858).

14k blue and rose:—An error of this stamp exists in which the center is inverted.

#### OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1866.



Fig. 859.



Fig. 860.

The two stamps illustrated above are overprinted with a fine net-

work which may be found placed both horizontally and vertically. Specimens exist with the upper labels shaded with fine, vertical lines. It is said that these are early impressions from the plate and that those specimens without this shading are later impressions.

# WENDEN (LIVONIA.)

1862.



Fig. 861.

(4k) green and black :—An error of this stamp is known in which the network is inverted.

1863.



Fig. 862.

(2k) rose and green :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a green frame around the central oval.

1875.



Fig. 863.

2k green and red :—A variety of this stamp exists in which the numerals of value in the upper right corner very closely resembles an inverted "3".

# ST. CHRISTOPHER.

1885.



Fig. 864.

4d. on 6d. green :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a period after the word "PENOE".

1886.



Fig. 805.

1d. on 6d. green :—A variety of this surcharge exists in which there is no period after the word "PENNY." It is of the next type illustrated.

4d. on 6d. green :—A variety of this surcharge exists in which there is no period after "d."

1887.



Fig. 860.

1d. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green :—Two varieties of this surcharge are known, as follows :

Var. A :—There is no period after the word "PENNY."

Var. B :—There is no line through the original value.

ST. HELENA.

1863.



Fig. 867.

Up to 1890 all the stamps of this country were made by printing the six pence value, illustrated above, in different colors and surcharging them, in black, with a new value and a bar over the original value. This bar varies considerably in length as does, also, the surcharge of the new value. One or more sheets printed in carmine, the color adopted for the four pence value, escaped the surcharge, thus producing an error, i.e.

6d. carmine.

1890.



Fig. 808.

4d. brown :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a thin line just below the bar which obliterates the original value.

ST. LUCIA.

1883-98.



Fig. 809.

Most of the stamps of this type exist in both dies A and B, but as we have already fully described the differences between the two dies,\* we will not repeat it here.

1892.



Fig. 870.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 6d. lilac and blue :—There are four varieties of this surcharge to be found.

Var. A :—The "1" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " has a slanting *serif* instead of a straight one.

Var. B :—The fraction bar is misplaced, being below the "2", thus " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Var. C :—The fraction bar is entirely omitted.

Var. D :—The "2" of the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is omitted.

\*Vol. XVII. pp. 127-128.

## ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.

1885.



Fig. 871.

10c on 40c vermillion on straw:—Two varieties of this surcharge are known as follows:—

Var. A:—The "M" of "S P M" is inverted.

Var. B:—The "S" is 2 mm. from the "P".

15c on 40c vermillion on straw:—A variety of this surcharge is known. It is Var. B. of the last stamp, i.e. with the "S" 2 mm. from the "P".



Fig. 872.



Fig. 873.

25c on 1fr. bronze-green on straw:—A variety of this surcharge, exists in which the "S. P. M." is *above* the "25". (Figure 872).

5c on 2c brown on buff:—A variety of this stamp exists in which the "5" is surcharged upon the face of the stamp and the "S. P. M." on the reverse.

1891.



Fig. 874.



Fig. 875.

The following stamps of this series are known with the "S" of "ST." missing:

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 5c green             | 40c red on straw          |
| 25c black on rose    | 75c carmine on rose       |
| 30c brown on bistre  | 1fr bronze-green on straw |
| 35c violet on orange | 4c on 20c red on green    |

All of the above are of the type of figure 874 excepting the 4c on 20c, which is that shown in figure 875.

The 10c black on lavender, figure 875, is known with the "P" of "PIERRE" missing.



Fig. 876.



Fig. 877.



Fig. 878.

In all of the following stamps, surcharged as shown in figures 876 and 877, the "P" of "PIERRE" is missing:

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1c on 5c green on greenish | 4c on 5c green on greenish |
| 2c on 5c " " "             | 1c on 25c black on rose    |
| 2c on 25c black on rose    |                            |

The "ST" is missing from two values, both of the type illustrated by figure 877, they are:

1c on 25c black on rose, and 4c on 25c black on rose.

Practically all of the stamps of the types illustrated by figures 874, 875, 876, 877 and 878 may be found without the hyphen between "ST" and "PIERRE" and between "M" and "ON".

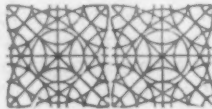
#### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1892.



Fig. 879.

All these stamps are known without the hyphen between "ST" and "PIERRE" and between "M" and "ON".



## The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

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[Continued from page 97.]

FIFTH ISSUE: 1864-1865.

THREE CENTS, ROSE; THREE CENTS, BROWN; SIX CENTS,  
ROSE AND SIX CENTS, PURPLE.

In the Postmaster-General's report for 1864 it is stated that "during the last session of Congress a bill was passed for the relief of the contractor for furnishing the department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, under the provision of which the existing contract expired on Sept. 11, 1864."

With the renewal of the former contract Nesbitt changed the dies of the two, three and six cents. The first we have already exhaustively treated. It is, of course, the two cents, black, "U. S. POST". All these dies remained in use until June 30th, 1870.

As a matter of history it may be noted here that the three cents printed in brown, likewise the six cents rose, both on official size, were issued in July, 1865. The dies have a portrait of Washington facing to the left in a plain oval. It is enclosed in a frame of colorless lines. Inscription above "UNITED STATES"; below, "THREE CENTS" or "SIX CENTS", in block capitals. Large numerals of value at each side.

None of the Nesbitt die varieties have given the writer so many anxious hours and have required such prolonged study as the three cents of 1864. Indeed, the final solution of the problem of classification of the various dies was only arrived at after more than two years continuous research. Like the famous balancing of the egg of Columbus, the problem, when solved, is extremely simple. Looking backward on the long series of failures, it seems strange that the chief characteristics have so long escaped the attention of cataloguers. The fact, however, is patent. Even as thorough and painstaking a student as the late Gilbert Harrison who, in 1895, chronicled, as he thought, all of the existing die varieties of the three cents has failed to observe the most important differences. Indeed, in the entire philatelic literature dealing with the Nesbitt dies of 1864 there is but one allusion to the feature which constitutes the surest means for the identification of the die varieties, and this is only a single sentence contained in the Historical Notes of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert. It reads:—

"It is worth mentioning, however, that while dies 9, 15 and 26 (the latter the die under consideration) all have the small bust of Washington, there are small differences in each which show them to be different engravings. \* \* In die 26 the front hair shows only five locks and the back hair only four lines."

We shall presently see that, like the three cents, red of 1853, (Die A) the diemakers have produced different groups of heads which, once known, are not only an absolute means of differentiating the varieties, but also protect the collector from acquiring a multitude of the same die.

Although, as stated above, the die of the three cents rose equals that of the three cents red in the use of various heads, it is, otherwise, quite dissimilar to the first issue, as will be seen presently.

As in the varieties of the two cent dies the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the three cents vary greatly. After careful research and taking the advice of experienced philatelists, it was decided to adopt only two sizes for classification: i.e.

Size A :—to include all stamps measuring horizontally 24 mm. but not exceeding 25 mm.

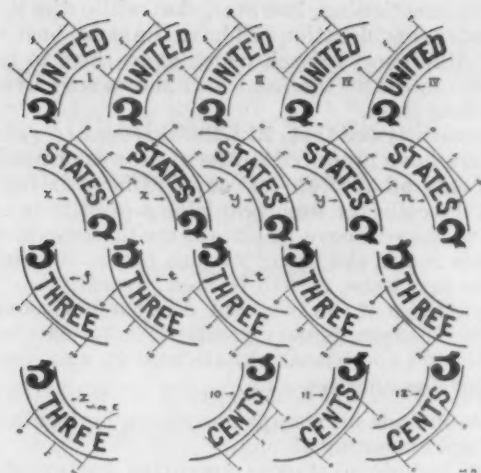
Size B :—to include all stamps measuring horizontally 25½ mm. or more.

In our study of the three cents red of 1853 we noted, in addition to the various heads, some minor differences in the spacing of the letters forming the inscription. Referring now to the three cents of 1864, even the unskilled eye of the layman will be struck with the surprising changes, not only in the spacing of the letters forming a word, but, also, in the relative position of the words to each other and their distance from a definite point, such, for instance, as the figure "3." The subsequent cuts well illustrate this point.



In the first the "S" of "CENTS" is several mm. distant from the right figure "3"; in the second it is close to "3". The same remarks apply to the "U" of "UNITED" in its relative position to the left figure "3". In the second cut there is also a square period after the final "E" of "THREE".

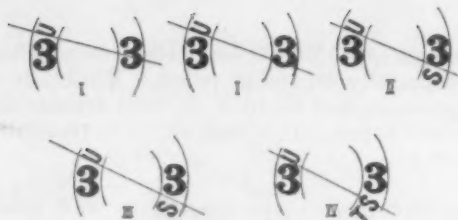
Looking at cuts 3 and 4 the great variety of spacing between the letters of a word is strikingly apparent in the word "THREE." These differences are easily detected by the 10 mm. unit distance measurement, which has been explained in the introductory chapter of this series of articles. The subjoined diagram proves that there are at least three forms of each word, and with a little study the collector will soon recognize the leading types.



It seems strange that such great and palpable differences remained unknown until 1892. Quoting from the work of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, we are, however, informed: "Heretofore it has not been noticed that there are a large number of minor varieties of this die depending on the relative position of the parts."

Commenting on Die 26 (three cents rose) the writers make some valuable suggestions, but they discourage the would-be student from going deeper into the subject by the closing paragraph: "So few collectors would be interested in looking for these varieties that it has been thought unnecessary to devote space to them in a general work." In the writer's opinion the most valuable hint thrown out by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert is contained in the following sentence: "If a thread be laid along the lower stroke of the 'U' it will pass at different distances from the tip of the nose and fall on different parts of the right numeral, of the space below it, or even as low as the 'S' of 'CENTS.'"

Why these experts stopped at the gate and did not enter is one of those freaks of the human mind that defies explanation. Certainly the person who made this observation was on the very threshold of discovering a scientific classification of this elusive die. The writer confesses that, after having independently evolved this system of classification, nothing has given him greater satisfaction than to find that the basic idea had been chronicled as far back as 1892. To-day it is well known that a line prolongation along the "U" of "UNITED" establishes five distinct classes. As this system has been fully described in a lecture given by the writer before the Boston Philatelic Society, (April 19, 1904) which lecture has also been published in pamphlet form, and, as this classification has been accepted by the writer of the latest Scott Catalogue, it seems unnecessary to go into the details, especially as the subjoined diagram is self-explanatory.



It is evident that we now possess various means for the classification of the three cents die varieties, but a system based solely on a line measurement, as has been stated heretofore, would not guard the collector sufficiently from acquiring a number of the same dies, due to unavoidable mistakes of measurement. To prevent duplication of dies it is imperative to know the various heads.

Luckily the distinctive features are quite plain and it is easy to divide the heads into five classes for, as in the first issue, the die cutters have adorned the head of Washington with a variety of coiffures.

In Heads 1 and 2 there is a *triangular open space* between the middle bunch of hair and the lowest strand which meets the queue.

HEAD 1.—The queue consists of three vertical strands extending from the top of the head to the neck. Next to the queue are 3 rear locks, of which the middle one is a large, pear-shaped bunch, consisting of five fine strands, while the second highest is by far the longest, and cuts into the queue, resembling the stem of a pear.

HEAD 2.—Same as Head I, but the second lowest strand of hair in the pear-shaped bunch is the longest, and does not extend into the queue. The triangular space below is slightly larger than in Head 1.

HEAD 3.—The queue consists of either three or four strands which extend from the top of the head to the neck. Next to the queue there are five locks in the rear row, the arrangement of which differs in the various specimens. The *main feature* of Head 3 consists in the *absence of an open space* between the middle bunch and the lowest lock.

HEAD 4.—The queue consists of three strands which extend from the top of the head to the neck. The back row of hair consists of five locks of which the lowest is very small and runs almost perpendicularly into the queue. There is a small space between the perpendicular lock and the next lowest.

HEAD 5.—Generally found on the second quality of buff paper. The queue consists of three strands, which extend from the top of the head to the neck. The main feature is the middle bunch of hair, which is oblong shaped and consists of three heavy strands, all of which slant diagonally into the queue. Immediately below this bunch is the lowest small lock which also slants diagonally into the queue.

Of the five heads, the first is certainly the one which is most commonly found; especially on amber paper. Knife 1 is always Head 4. Head 3 is less common, and Head 5 is most frequently found on the second quality buff paper. It is also useful to remember that Head 5 appears on Knife 11.

The subsequent table gives the knives and heads of the three cents, Rose :—

|       |        |              |                  |          |
|-------|--------|--------------|------------------|----------|
| K. 22 | 120x73 | P. O. Size 1 | Heads 1, 2, 3, 4 | White    |
| " 1   | 120x73 | " 1          | " 4              | White    |
| " 2   | 139x83 | " 3          | " 3              | White    |
| " 11  | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  | White    |
| " 11  | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  | Buff     |
| " 11  | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 2           | Amber    |
| " 11  | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 5           | Buff 2nd |
| " 9   | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 2, 3, 4     | White    |
| " 9   | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 3, 4        | Buff     |
| " 9   | 139x83 | " 3          | " 1, 2           | Amber    |
| " 12  | 160x90 | " 5          | " 1, 2, 3, 4     | White    |
| " 12  | 160x90 | " 5          | " 1, 3, 4        | Buff     |
| " 12  | 160x90 | " 5          | " 1, 2           | Amber    |

A similar table for the three cents, Brown shows that the following heads exist :—

|       |        |        |                  |       |
|-------|--------|--------|------------------|-------|
| K. 21 | 225x98 | Size 7 | Heads 1, 2, 3, 4 | White |
| " "   | "      | " "    | " 1, 2, 3, 4     | Buff  |
| " "   | "      | " "    | " 1, 2           | Amber |

The six cents, Rose and Purple comes only on heads 1 and 3.

A systematic and rational classification of the three cents (both rose and brown) and their congener the six cents (purple and rose) is now ready. The collector of entire envelopes will proceed as follows :—

Given a certain specimen, he first ascertains the knife, second the color of the paper. He then decides which head is represented, and finally ascertains whether it is an "A" or "B" die. The specialist, or any collector who is sufficiently interested to possess the various sub-varieties, goes a step further. Having determined the head, he finds to which of the four classes of line measurement a given specimen belongs. Thus the apparently bewildering number of varieties, through the knowledge of the heads and the "U" line measurement, are brought into perfect order, and all risk of confusion is avoided. It is evident that, henceforth, the collector of cut squares will try to obtain at least one specimen of the different heads of both die A and B, while the collector of entires may go to any length to satisfy his zeal and ambition.

The large die (Die B), measuring horizontally 25½ mm. or more, is comparatively scarce and it is found most commonly on the small envelope, Knife 22.

## THREE CENTS, ROSE.

|       |               |       |
|-------|---------------|-------|
| K. 22 | Heads 1, 2, 4 | White |
| " 11  | " 4           | Buff  |
| " 9   | " 1, 4        | White |
| " 9   | " 1           | Buff  |
| " 12  | " 2, 4        | White |
| " 12  | " 2           | Amber |

## THREE CENTS, BROWN.

|      |        |       |
|------|--------|-------|
| K 21 | Head 1 | White |
| " "  | " 1, 2 | Buff  |
| " "  | " 2    | Amber |

With the issue of the three cents, rose, the contractor, at the order of the Post Office Department, introduced a second quality of buff paper. This matter is of importance to all collectors and should be duly noted.

In a circular letter from the Finance Office, dated "Washington Oct. 1866," signed "A. N. Zevely, 3d Asst. P. M. G.," it is stated:—

"Letter size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a *cheaper* quality of paper than those hitherto furnished, are furnished by the Department at \$32.80 per 1,000."

The schedule of 1867 gives the prices of three cent envelopes, etc., and of letter size *second quality buff*. A circular to the public of the same date says that "letter size *second quality* are furnished ONLY in buff."

The white and colored paper of this issue exists in various qualities, of which the extremes may be called nearly cardboard paper and almost tissue. The texture is soft and highly surfaced. An interesting variety of the white paper is a decidedly brownish-white, which, as far as the writer knows, has not been mentioned heretofore. There are also various shades of buff and even a reddish toned orange paper.

Doubtless collectors would like to possess some information about the rarity of the various heads found in the three cents, rose, of this issue. From a study of some six thousand envelopes of this series the writer can give a fairly accurate estimate. Calling the total number of envelopes examined one hundred per cent, the respective percentages of the five heads were:

|         |                                   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Head 1— | 50 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>  |
| " 2—    | 30 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>  |
| " 3—    | 10 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>  |
| " 4—    | 9.5 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub> |
| " 5—    | .5 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>  |
| <hr/>   |                                   |
| 100.    |                                   |

In regard to the subvarieties of the various heads it is also of interest to observe that a considerable number are "repeating dies," *i. e.*, generally a die, say of Head I on white paper and on Knife 11, is liable to be found on buff and amber paper not only on Knife 11, but also on Knife 9. Only very few subvarieties of a given Head exist on

of this series. Although it is evident that of all Nesbitt all knives issues the 3 cent rose 1864 has by far the largest number of die varieties, it is by no means an impossible task to classify all existing varieties as has been done with the two cent Jackson, and it is the intention of the writer to carry out this work at no distant day. Probably due to the apparent similarity of many dies collectors have been apathetic and have considered one as good as the other, but a little study speedily convinces the student of this error. Indeed, this issue contains a number of extremely rare dies, and as soon as proper information and classification is published, the 3 cent rose of 1864 will be a favorite of all true philatelists.

Before leaving these interesting dies we must not fail to mention that, on the three cents and six cents, there is often a small dot on Washington's face shaped like a mole, about one mm. under the ear. It is of little importance, and is evidently merely a flaw.

In addition to the 3 and 6 cents, Nesbitt produced, in 1864, a new design for the 9, 12, 18 and 30 cents, while the old design of the former 24 and 40 cents was changed in December 1865. The main difference between the new and the old design is that the oval band and small circular disks are with colored background bordered by colorless lines. The inscriptions and numerals are now colorless. The branches have eight leaves.

Of these values no die varieties are known; but, excepting the 40 cents pink, there are several distinct shades of each stamp.

Commencing with the Nine Cents, we have a decided lemon-yellow and an orange; the Twelve Cents appears in dark brown and red-brown; the Twenty-four Cents in two shades of blue; the Eighteen Cents exists in red and dark red, and the Thirty Cents in yellow-green, dark green and olive-green.

This concludes the Nesbitt issues of United States envelopes. His connection with the Postal Department ceased March 31, 1870, when a new contract was awarded to George H. Reay, of New York.

To the philatelists the Nesbitt issues are by far the most interesting series of all the United States Postal issues and, as the years pass on, the intrinsic value of these die varieties will increase rapidly. Specialization is the watchword of the now growing class of collectors, and there is no field so inviting and which will repay a student so richly for his labor as a specialized collection of the Nesbitt issues. What is wanted to-day is a special album for United States envelopes, which would insure to this prominent branch of United States philately that measure of official recognition for which collectors have long and earnestly contended. An equally valuable aid would be the formation of a Society of Collectors of United States envelopes. The writer confidently expects that this suggestion will soon assume a more tangible form.

If this series of articles has, in even the slightest degree, helped collectors of United States envelopes to a wider knowledge and better appreciation of these hitherto unknown die varieties, the writer will feel well repaid for the many hours of labor. In closing, he again asserts; "Variety is the spice of life!"

*(To be continued.)*

## The Last Surcharges of Benadir.

By R. MEZZADRI.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

— O —

As a result of the change of the postage rate for domestic letters in Italy and for its colonies, the rate being reduced from 20c to 15c, the Colony of Benadir was obliged to provide itself at once with stamps of this value. Consequently, in December last, the post office at Mogadiscio (the chief place in the Colony) asked the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, by telegraph, for the authority to reduce, by surcharging, the value of the 5 *anna* to 15 *centimes*\* and the value of the 10 *anna* to 40 *centimes*\*, this last representing the future charge established for registered letters.

Having obtained the authorization asked for, the office at Mogadiscio provided the surcharge, which was printed at Zanzibar in the precise quantity of three thousand of the 15 centesimi and four thousand of the 40 centesimi. These provisionals were first issued on December 30, 1905.\*\*

“Moreover, the Italian Government was carrying on negotiations for regaining the undivided administration of the Colony and this was successfully accomplished early in January last.

Then the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs wished to furnish directly to the Colony—which, since that time has been no longer called *Protettorato Italiano del Benadir*,† but *Somalia italiana meridionale*§—postage stamps of 15 centesimi. To carry out this idea there were surcharged, by the Government printing office (*Officina Carte Valori*) at Turin, 10,000 of the 2 *annas*, which were sent to Benadir a little later and put into circulation about the middle of March last.||

Furthermore, because of this change of denomination and administration, the type of the postage stamp itself will be changed and they will use, maybe provisionally, the current Italian stamps, with the name of the colony surcharged upon them, as is done for the Colony of Eritrea. Naturally, the cancelling stamps must be changed also, as they bear the words: “*Protettorato Italiano*.”

Until now the postage stamps of Benadir have not been sufficiently appreciated, because, at first, it was believed that they were not recognized by the International Postal Union. But, as the stamps bear the words: “*Regie Poste Italiane*”; as they are printed by the Govern-

\*The original distinctly says “*centimes*”, but we believe that “*centesimi*” was intended as it is hardly likely that an Italian colony would use the units of French currency. Besides this the fac-similes of the surcharges themselves read “*centesimi*.”

\*\*The illustrations show that these surcharges consisted of the word: “CENTESIMI” in ordinary sized type, but of a thin and very open style, above was “15” or “40”, as the case may be, in similar type.

†Italian Protectorate of Benadir.

§Italian Central Somali.

|| This surcharge is very similar to that used on the Italian stamps excepting that it has a thick, wavy line between the bottoms of the “C” and “15”.

ment printing office and upon paper with the same watermark as is used for the Italian stamps; as they have been accepted by the International Office at Berne and, in consequence, became regular issues since November 1st, 1902, paying the postage without any other stamps, all doubts as to their standing as official stamps must, necessarily, cease.

It is worth noting, also, that in such small post offices as Mogadicos, Merca, Gumbo and Brava, a very limited number of stamps will be actually used upon mail matter, so that used specimens will be far from common and these bearing the surcharge printed at Zanzibar should become very rare.

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## International Philatelic Exhibition, London.

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Official Entries for the Exhibition have been received from The Agents-General of

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.  
NATAL, and  
NEW ZEALAND.

and from the Under Secretary of State for Post and Telegraphs in France. The latter will show a series of cards containing reproductions of all the Postage Stamps of France and her Colonies, as well as of all foreign stamps printed during the past 30 years by the stamp printing offices for the French Government.

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The following is a Calendar (subject to revision) of the Entertainments, Dinners, &c., that have at present been arranged :—

*Wednesday, May 23.*—The Exhibition will open at 12 noon, and the opening ceremony will take place at 3 p.m.: Tickets: 10/6 each. Admission after 5 p. m.: 1/-

*Note.*—On all other days the Exhibition will be open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., except on Friday, May 25 and Tuesday, May 29, when it will close at 7 p. m.

*Thursday, May 24.*—Entrance: 1/- Lecture entitled "His Majesty's Mails," with 100 lantern slides, at 6 p. m., by Mr. Fred. J. Melville. In Lecture Hall on the first floor.

*Friday, May 25.*—The Official Banquet will take place at 7.30 p. m. precisely, at The Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., at which the Vice-Patrons and Judges of the Exhibition will be invited to attend.

After a short toast list, an entertainment will be given by Dr. Byrd-Page and "The King's Musketeers." The latter troupe consists of Messrs. Reginald Groome, Robert Grice, W. A. Peterkin, James Chilcott, and Welsley Charles, and they will give selections from their well-known musical repertoire. This will be a "*Ladies' Night*," and it is hoped that many members of the fairer sex may be present. Early application for tickets (10/6 each) is necessary, as only limited space is available. Applications should be made to the Hon. Secretaries 13, Walbrook, E. C.

*Saturday, May 26.*—Admission free. River Trip. Train from Paddington to Reading—Thence by launch to Pangbourne and Goring—lunch and return by river to Henley. Reception and Tea by Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Oldfield, at their residence, Tregunna Cottage, near Marsh Lock, Henley. Return by rail from Henley to Paddington. Tickets, prices and particulars to be given later.

*Monday, May 28.*—Entrance 1/- 11 a. m., Visit to the British Museum to see the Tapling Collection, under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Bacon. 3 to 5 p. m., Mr. and Mrs. L. L. R. Hausburg will hold an afternoon reception at "Rothsay," St. George's Hill, Weybridge. Train leaves Waterloo at 2.28 p. m.; return 5.24, 5.59, and 6.57. Prices of tickets and particulars later. 6 p. m., Lecture by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, entitled "Postage Stamps with Stories," with 90 lantern slides, Lecture Hall, first floor.

*Tuesday, May 29.*—Entrance 1/- At 7.30 p. m. a Banquet will be given by The Herts Philatelic Society, at the Regent Rooms, Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W. The Judges of the Exhibition, prominent postal officials, distinguished philatelists, and others will be invited as guests of the Society. Philatelists who would like to attend the banquet should apply for tickets (7/6d each) to the Hon. Sec., H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

*Wednesday, May 30.*—Admission free. Mr. M. P. Castle will hold an afternoon Reception at Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton. Train leaves Victoria Station at 1.50 p. m., returning from Brighton at 5.45 p. m. Prices of tickets and particulars to be given later.

*Thursday, May 31.*—Entrance 1/- Visit to Windsor Castle. Train leaves Paddington at 10.5 a. m. On arrival at Windsor thorough inspection of the Castle. Lunch at 1.30 p. m. at White Hart Hotel. At 2.30 p. m. a steam launch will leave for Oakley Court, where Sir William Avery kindly invites visitors to the Exhibition to take tea. Return by river to Windsor, and thence by train to Paddington. Prices of tickets and particulars to be given later.

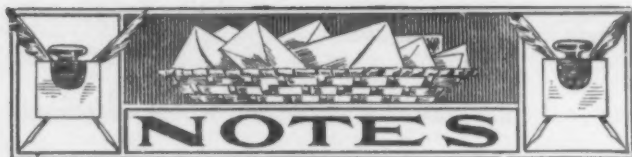
*Friday, June 1.*—Entrance 1/- Exhibition closes at 8 p. m.

The design for the Medals has been approved, and will be found of great artistic merit. The obverse side will show a bust of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, President of the Philatelic Society, London. This bust is from a cast by F. Bowcher, the copyright of which has been acquired by the Committee. The reverse will show the arms of the City of London, which are used with the special consent of the Corporation. Below the arms will be a tablet for the insertion of the name of the prize winner, &c.

Collectors will be glad to know that the celebrated collection of Hawaiian stamps formed by Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, valued at over £9,000, was despatched from that city for London a few days before the great fire.

H. R. OLDFIELD, }  
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, } *Hon. Sec'ys.,*  
13 Walbrook, London, E. C.





ABYSSINIA:—The *Monthly Journal* says that all values of the series chronicled by us last month have both surcharges in violet excepting the 20 on 1g, which has the Amharic surcharge in violet and the numeral in rose.

\* \* \* \* \*

AUSTRIA.—Some of our contemporaries say that the current 10 heller stamp has been printed, in error, in the colour of the 30 heller, i. e., red-violet.

\* \* \* \* \*

BARBADOS.—It seems that this colony's claim to "*The first Monument erected to Nelson's Memory, 1813*," as advanced in their recent commemorative issue of stamps, is disputed and, apparently, with good reason. We are in receipt of a neatly gotten up post card from the Century Stamp Co., of Montreal, which bears one of the farthing Barbados stamps at the left under the inscription "Barbados, 1813," while at the right is a photo-reproduction of another monument under the heading "Montreal, 1808."

At the top of the card is: "Who erected the First Monument to Nelson's Memory?" while just below it is: "CANADA FIRST."

At the bottom of the card is the following: "INSCRIPTION ON BASE OF MONUMENT.—'In memory of the Right Honorable Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronté, who terminated his career of naval glory at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st Oct., 1805, after inculcating by signal a maxim that can never be forgotten by his country 'England expects every man to do his duty.' This monument pillar was erected by a subscription of the inhabitants of Montreal, in year 1808.'"

"Subscriptions to Montreal Monument started the night that the news of Trafalgar reached the city."

Thus does philately bring out historical facts which might, otherwise, remain unknown.

\* \* \* \* \*

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC:—We have seen several covers addressed to New York houses on which the postage had been paid by two and one half two cent stamps of the series of 1904, our No. 351.

The bisected stamps were all cut diagonally from the upper right to the lower left corners.

\* \* \* \* \*

COSTA RICA:—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 2c official stamp, our No. 244, with inverted surcharge.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES:—Several of our contemporaries say that the one anna stamp on chalky paper is now coming in a *pink* shade instead of rose-red.



FRANCE:—We illustrate the new stamp which we chronicled last month.



GRENADA:—We illustrate the commemorative stamp listed by us in December, 1905.



HAYTI:—We illustrate the surcharge chronicled by us last month.



IVORY COAST:—We illustrate the type of the stamps chronicled by us last month.



MADAGASCAR (FRENCH):—We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the 5c on 5fr (our No. 78) does not exist. "The French Minister for the Colonies sent a telegram to stop their production." Will wonders never cease!

NATAL:—Several of our contemporaries mention the "One-half penny" on one penny, of 1887-89, without the hyphen after "HALF."

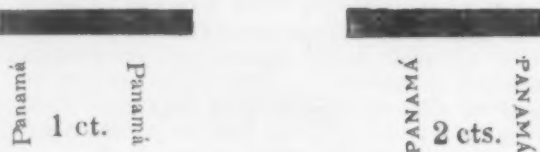
☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NICARAGUA:—We have seen the 50c postage due stamp surcharged "CORREOS—1901", our No. 142, with the "S" of "CORREOS" omitted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PANAMA:—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us a specimen of the 1c on 20c on which the word at the right side of the stamp reads: "PANRMA" instead of "PANAMA." It is No. 96 on the sheet. The same word on the right side of the 72nd stamp in the sheet is spelled "PNNAAMA." He has also called our attention to the fact that there are ten stamps on the sheet of the 2c on 50c in which there is no accent on the final "A" of "PANAMA." On going over the sheet again we have located this addition to the list which we published last month. It is No. 34 on the sheet and the accent is missing on the right hand word. On the 74th stamp in the sheet the "N" of the left hand "PANAMA" is much above the level of the other letters.

Both of these stamps we described last month and we now illustrate the surcharge below.



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PARAGUAY.—Mr. Willard O. Wylie shows us a block of the 1c on 14c brown, issue of 1902-93 (our No. 70) in which one stamp has an acute accent over the "U" of "UN."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

RHODESIA.—We take the following from the *Monthly Journal*: "The correspondent, to whom we were indebted for some information, which we published last month, adds that, in reply to further inquiry, he has learnt that the 1d, 2½d and 5d stamps of the Victoria Falls issue were all sold out, and we presume no more will be issued; also that 'Stamps up to the value of £1 only are recognized by this' (the Post Office) 'Department as available for postage purposes; it has, however, occasionally happened that letters have been posted with £5 or even £10 stamps attached, in addition to the proper postage, and these have been defaced in the ordinary course.' Another instance of the 'preciousness' of a postal obliteration."

SENEGAL:—We illustrate the four types of the new stamps which we chronicled last month.



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TRANSVAAL:—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: Mr. O. Marsh has shown us some unchronicled varieties of the 2d stamp" (our Nos. 159, 175, 176 and 177)," which appear to us to be perfectly genuine, as they are initialed and they correspond with certain types on the sheets of the 1d, some of which contain similar errors or omissions:—

No bar under figure in right upper corner; No. 22 on the sheet; imperf.  
Error, '4' in left upper corner, and 'A E R' for 'A F R' at left. No.

23 on the sheet; imperf.

No stop after 'A F R' at left; No. 2 on the sheet; Perf.

No stop after 'R E P' at left; No. 7 on the sheet; Perf.

No stop after '1901'; No. 11 on the sheet; Perf.

Error, '4' in right lower corner; No. 17 on the sheet; Perf.

No apparent stop after 'A F R' at left; No. 24 on the sheet; Perf."

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UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER:—We illustrate the type of the stamp which we chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

ZANZIBAR:—Several of our contemporaries note an error of surcharge on one of the series of 1904, our Nos. 95 or 96, in which "HALF" is spelled "HLAF". The *Monthly Journal* adds that: "Perhaps this is one of the forgeries that so vexed the righteous soul of the postmaster."



**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen the 2c brown, die C, envelope stamp of 1875 on orange paper. The stamp was on an envelope which had evidently been in one of those frames which were hung up in the post offices some twenty or thirty years ago, and were intended to show the public what envelopes were on sale at that time. This is proven by the fact that the end of the envelope was discolored by exposure to the light, etc., while that portion which had been covered by another envelope in the frame was as bright and fresh looking as ever. The end of the envelope bearing the stamp had been cut off, so that it was not entire.

*Envelope Stamp.*

2c brown on orange, Die C.

**BENADIR.**—In an article elsewhere in this number the types of the surcharges listed last month are described. We now have another type, also described in the same article, of the 15c on 2 annas.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

15c on 2a brown-orange

**BERMUDA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the first stamp of this colony to appear with the multiple watermark. It is on ordinary paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p gray-green and black

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—Several of our contemporaries note other values of the current set on chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c lilac and ultramarine

5c lilac and blue on blue

12c lilac and violet

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—*Cundinamarca.*—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 40c of 1904, our No. 39, on buff paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate

40c blue on buff

**COSTA RICA.**—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 1c on 20c (our No. 58) with the surcharge in other colors than black.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14 and 16.

Emerald-green surcharge.

1c on 20c lake and black

Gold surcharge.

1c on 20c lake and black

**DENMARK.**—We have received the current 10ö stamp, our type A10, from a re-engraved plate. It may be distinguished from the original type as follows: In the original the small ornaments in each of the corners and between words "ORE" in the lower label are so heavily shaded as to appear to be practically of solid color; the shading of the entire stamp is rough and blotchy, especially the background of the central portion, which appears to be composed of fine horizontal lines crossed vertically with broken lines. In the re-engraving the small ornaments have but two vertical shade lines; the shading of the entire stamp is clear and distinct, the background of the central portion being composed of horizontal lines hatched diagonally (from upper left to lower right) with cross-lines. The whole appearance of the head and bust is much better and the whole thing has a finished look.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x12½.

10ö scarlet

**GAMBIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists a new surcharge from this country. It is in one line of small, rather open, Roman capitals and reads: "ONE PENNY."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1p on 3sh carmine and green on yellow

**GERMANY.**—Several of our contemporaries add some new values to the current series on watermarked paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

1m carmine-rose

2m gray-blue

**GERMANY—Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—Another value on the watermarked paper is announced.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

4pi on 80pf lake and black on rose

**GIBRALTAR.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes two new stamps from this colony. The 6d is on ordinary paper while the one shilling is on the chalky variety.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p violet and purple

Chalk-surfaced paper.

1sh black and carmine.

**GOLD COAST.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received another value of the current series on chalky paper.

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3p violet and orange

**GREAT BRITAIN—Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen a new value for these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1pi on 2½p ultramarine

**GRENADA.**—Several of our contemporaries list the following values of the current series on the multiple paper but do not state whether it is the ordinary or chalky variety.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

6p violet and green

2sh green and ultramarine

5sh green and carmine

10sh green and violet

**LAGOS.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value of the current series to the set on chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1sh green and black

**MAURITANIE.**—France is still hard at work hunting up hitherto unknown portions of her territory which she has neglected to supply with postage stamps. We have received three values bearing the above inscription in the "name plate," otherwise they are of the same designs and colors as those of Sénégal, etc., which we described last month.

We use the French word "*Mauritanie*" for our heading as that is the only name allotted to the territory in the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1905, though we should suppose that the English form would be "*Mauritania*."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green and carmine

10c carmine and blue.

25c blue and carmine on pinkish.

**MAURITIUS.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports another value with the new watermark but on ordinary paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c black and carmine on blue

**MONTERRAT.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a new value of the current series to the chalky paper set.

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

**NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.**—We have seen the 20c on 5p, our No. 151, handstamped "B—Dto—ZELAYA" in red-brown.

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Red-brown surcharge.

20c on 5p black

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Several of our contemporaries state that a new value of the postage due series of 1902, our type D2, has been issued. It is presumably, watermarked single lined N. Z. and star. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds our No. 111 surcharged for official use.

*Postage Due stamp.*

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

1p green and red

*Official Stamp.*

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

Surcharged "O.P.S.O." in violet  
2½p blue

**ST. LUCIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists another value of the current series on chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p violet and ultramarine

**SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.** *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the following values of the current series with the multiple watermark but on ordinary paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2c red-brown and green

3c green

6c carmine

12c olive-brown and green

15c ultramarine

18c olive and carmine

30c purple and green

45c brown and carmine

75c yellow and purple  
1r 50c black and carmine  
2r 25c red-violet and green

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The *Australian Philatelist* tells us that the 8d has appeared with "POST-AGE" in thin letters (our type A20), and that the 2d has appeared on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 11½; 12.

8p blue

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12.

2p purple (A2)

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value to the series on chalky paper.

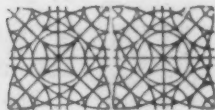
*Adhesive stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

30c black and carmine



## Collectors Club.

The 133rd meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, April 9th, 1906.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Funke, Luff and Perrin.

Meeting called to order by the President at 8.35 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$498.25 was approved as read.

No report from the House Committee was presented for the previous month.

There being no business of importance the meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

## Special Meeting.

At a special meeting held on Monday, April 16th, 1906, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WE have heard with great regret of the death, on April 13th, of our fellow governor and Vice-President, B. von Hodenberg, therefore be it resolved:

That we hereby express our appreciation of his services to the club, and the loss which we have sustained in his death, and be it further resolved:

That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and be published in the Philatelic Journals."

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

## The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. O. T. HARTMAN, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

The fifth monthly meeting of the Denver Stamp Club was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Nast. Eighteen members and two visitors present. Three applications for membership were presented and referred to the Board of Trustees. The following gentlemen were duly elected to full membership: Herman Laudemberger, W. G. Swart and Fred Brueggemann.

The most prominent feature of the evening was the announcement by President Nast of a newly discovered revenue, that of the T. H. Barr, private proprietary, on experimental silk paper. Mr. Nast gave a very interesting talk on the history of the T. H. Barr stamp, which is only listed on old paper by the standard Catalogue. This included a description of the differences between the ordinary silk paper varieties and the experimental silk paper.

The announcement was made that a copy of U. S. entire 3c 1861 surcharges Pacific Union in red over Wells Fargo in black had been noticed, and inquiry if this cover had been seen by any other member. None present had ever seen a copy.

After a short business session the meeting was given over to display of collections.

Mr. Hartman showed a superb collection of Foreign cigar, tobacco and snuff stamps.

Mr. Gething displayed his general collection, which was remarkable for specimens in fine condition. Mention may be made of U.S. 1869 complete in superb condition as to centering, State complete unused. Most of the 1870 grilled issue unused full gum. New Foundland No. 1 to 23 unused and fine. Nova Scotia 1 to 3 on original cover, and many other fine things too numerous to mention.

A guessing contest was announced for the May Meeting with three prizes for the winners. The prizes will be given to the three members handing in the largest list of proper names taken from the index in Scott's Standard Catalogue. The letters to be in sequence. To illustrate: *Levant* (Eva). The object of this contest is to familiarize the members with spelling of Geographical names.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

March 22nd.—Paper. "China." Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Mr. W. Dorning-Beckton was unanimously elected a member. Messrs. R. Hollick, F. C. Henderson and C. McNaughton were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. Deakin then read a very interesting paper on the stamps of China, with full particulars of the various surcharges, number of sheets printed, papers used, etc.

April 5th.—Display.—St. Vincent.—Mr. W. Pimm.

Mr. Pimm, by means of his very fine collection of these stamps and copious notes on the various papers, watermarks and perforations, was able to make a very fine and instructive display of this extremely interesting country.

April 23rd.—Dinner at Acorn Hotel.

This item was not on the programme but was decided upon at the previous meeting and was practically restricted to those who attended the meeting but it was so successful in every way that in future it must be on the programme and invitations extended to all members. After the toast of the King, proposed by the President (Mr. R. Hollick), "The Birmingham Philatelic Society" was given by Mr. H. Bamwell and responded to by Messrs. T. W. Peck and G. Johnson. Mr. H. Grindall was specially thanked for arranging the details and then some two hours were pleasantly and most enthusiastically filled up in a well organised "exchange" in which all the fifteen present took part, many rare stamp changing hands.